लाहौर
TELEPHONE No. 2332
ORE
OTHER NORTHERN STATES.

टोकियो रेडियो की घो

सानफ्रांसिस्को २० जुलाई—टोकियो रेडियो की घोषणा में ज्यूरिच के जापानी सम्वाददाता की एक देते हुए कहा है कि यद्यपि अमेरिका रूस को जाप शामिल करना चाहता है किन्तु, ऐसे लक्षण उपस्थि जिनके आधार पर कहा जा सके कि रूस ऐसा करेगा यह भी कहा गया है कि जापानी आत्मघाती उड़ाके अ पर भीषण चोटें कर रहे हैं।

JULY 21 1945 [मूल्य

पार्थप्रकाश से प्रतिबंध न उ

से हार न खाएगी

मान लिया गया

में भाषण

ठीक समझ कर उस पर डटा उसका दोष नहीं होता, बल्कि का है जो उसे प्रेरित नहीं कर इस तरह लार्ड वेवल ने अपने प लिया।

जिन्ना के दावे के सम्बन्ध में गोपालाचार्य ने कहा कि मि० र दावा था कि मुसलमानों का ग नामजद करे। मि० जिन्ना आरम्भ में, बातचीत में या

सरकार इस विषय पर विचार

सिन्ध के गृह मन्त्री मीर गुलाम अली ने

कराची २० जुलाई—सिन्ध के गृह मन्त्री मीर गुलाम अलीखान तालपुर ने आज एक पत्रकार से भेंट में कहा कि सत्यार्थ प्रकाश के प्रतिबन्ध को दूर करने के विषय में जहां तक मैं जानता हूं उस पर से प्रतिबन्ध उठने की कोई आशा अथवा गुञ्जायश नहीं और सरकार के सामने यह विषय विचारणीय भी नहीं। मन्त्रिमण्डल भी इस पर विचार नहीं कर रहा।

वर्तमान मन्त्रिमण्डल बनाने के

१० नाजियो

सड़कों की

लन्दन २०

रेडियो ने घोषित वेडेन के १० नाजी सड़कों की सफाई दिया है। उन पर में मुकदमा चलाय

आस्टिन की

इंगलैंड से न्यूयार्क २

मि० जिन्ना ने अपना दावा
या तो लार्ड वेवल ने आगे बात-
जारी रखना अच्छा न समझा।

मि० जिन्ना का दावा लार्ड वेवल
। ठीक न लगा जिसकी सरकार को
[illegible]

कहा कि वह नहीं जानते कि उस में
सत्यार्थ प्रकाश के बारे में कोई निश्चय
किया गया था।

पहुंच
डालर
जोड़ा

संसार के सामने बृटिश नी

Dhundhy Prashad

Approved by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for Class V of all Schools in the Province of Bengal.
[*Vide* Calcutta Gazette, 22nd June, 1939]

AND

Approved by the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, for Class V of all Schools in the Province of Assam.
[*Vide* Assam Gazette, 1st February, 1939]

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CONTENTS

POEMS

THE CHILDREN OF OTHER LANDS

soldier	**sailor**	**endeared**
manners	**donkey**	**appearance**

1. Children are always bright and merry, and their fathers and mothers are very fond of them. But in some parts of our country, the parents care more for their boys than for their girls. Many of the boys are sent to school, but not many of the girls. Poor things! they begin to work in the house, almost as soon as they are able to move about. The Indian children care more for their lessons than the children of other lands.

2. But you know a lot about yourselves. You would certainly like to read something about the children of other countries.

3. Every boy in Japan wishes to be either a soldier or a sailor when he grows up.

Even tiny little babies play with flags and

drums and toy guns. The boys love to play at war. When the boys are older, they are taught to be brave, and to die, if need be, for their country. They love kite-flying as our boys do, and the girls love their dolls and flowers.

Children of Japan

4. The children of Japan are very polite. They are taught to be kind and

helpful to their elders, as well as to the poor and the weak.

5. In China sons are more endeared than daughters. Girls in that country are not very welcome. The Chinese children are taught to show great respect to their parents. They all bow and kneel to their parents two or three times a day.

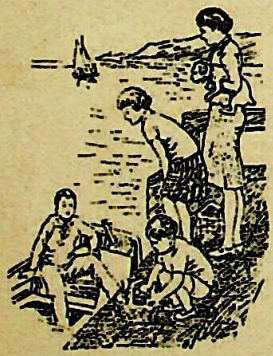
Children of China

6. Chinese boys are very fond of flying kites, which are shaped like fish or butterflies. Many old gentlemen are often just as fond of kite-flying as boys.

7. There is always a great din in a Chinese schoolroom. The boys shout at the top of their voice. If they do not make a noise, the teacher thinks that they are not reading.

8. The children of Egypt always obey their parents, and are never rude to them. They have very good manners. Many of the boys go to school, and are taught just as you are. But the poor boys are generally donkey drivers.

9. Children in France and England have very good manners. They are always clean, and neatly dressed, however poor



Children of England

Children of France

they may be. The girls of France have not so much freedom as those of England. French mothers do not allow their girls to go for walks by themselves.

10. But though the boys and girls of many lands differ so much in appearance, dress, manners and customs, they all belong to a great group of human race. That group is called 'children'. So all children, whether of India, Japan, England, France or any other country, are brothers and sisters.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

What does a boy of Japan wish to be? What are the Chinese boys fond of? How are the children of Egypt? How are all children brothers and sisters?

2. **Make adjectives from—**

China, Japan, India, France.

THE BOY FIDDLER

violin	**seized**	**scaffold**
accused	**arrested**	**magistrate**

1. Pero was a merry, simple lad. His parents died when he was young, and he set out to make his fortune when he was only fourteen. On the road he met a beggar who said, "My son, I am straving. Give me something to buy a piece of bread."

"You can take my wages," said Pero, "and I will go back and serve three years more."

"You are really as kind as you are simple," said the beggar, and as he spoke he changed into a god; "I give you three wishes."

"Well," said Pero, "pray give me a violin that will make everybody dance, a gun that will never miss, and such gift of speech that nobody can refuse me anything."

2. After the god had granted him these wishes, Pero turned back to his way home. Seeing a beautiful bird flying by, he fired at it to test his magic gun. The bird fell down, but before he could pick it up, a farmer ran up and seized it.

"Well," said Pero, "you can have it, if you like to dance for it."

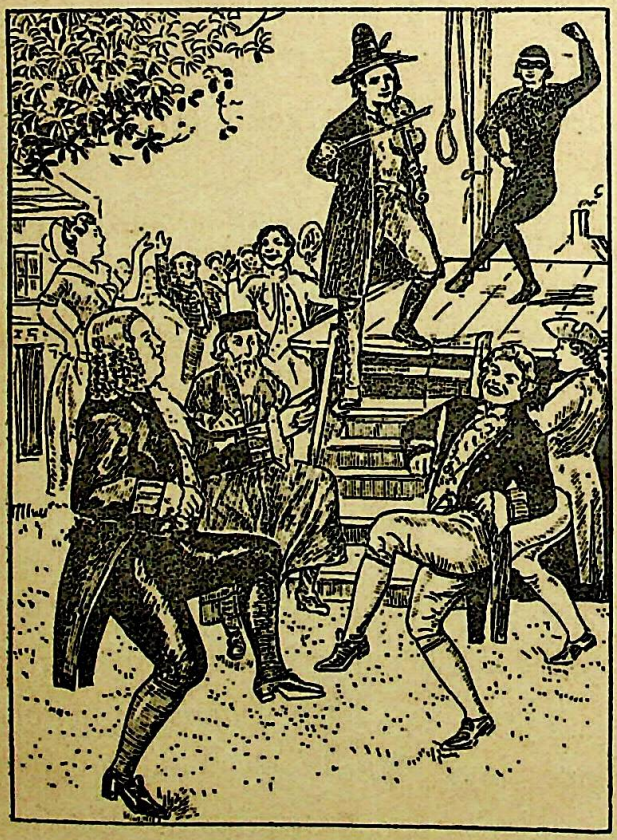
3. He played on his violin, and the farmer capered like a mad man.

"Stop, Pero," he cried at last, "and I'll give you a thousand crowns."

4. Pero received the money. As soon as his back was turned, the farmer ran to the magistrate and accused him as a robber.

5. There was little mercy for robbers in those days. Pero was quickly arrested, tried, and sentenced to death. But just as the hangman was putting the rope round his neck, he asked the magistrate to let him play one tune.

"Don't give him the violin," cried the farmer.



6. But Pero had the gift of speech. Nobody could refuse him anything. The magistrate gave the violin to him. As Pero

began to play on it, the magistrate and the farmer and the hangman and the spectators began to dance to his tune. He played till they were weary; he played till they were worn out; he played till the soles came off their boots, and still he played. The magistrate at last promised to set him free, if he would stop. Pero then came down from the scaffold, and took his gun and his violin and his thousand crowns, and returned to his native village.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Why was Pero granted three wishes? What were the wishes? How did Pero get money from the farmer? What happened when Pero was going to be hanged?

2. **Write the story in your own words.**

3. **Fill in the gaps—**

(a) Nobody can — me — .

(b) He played — they were worn — .

OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS

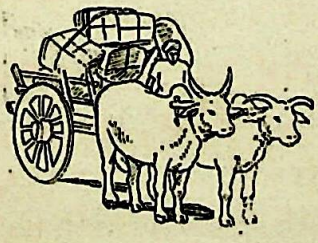
nourishing **manure** **mischief**

1. From the earliest times, some animals have been great friends and helpers of man. The cow, the ox, the horse, the dog, the cat and the sheep are great friends of mankind.

2. The best of our animal friends is the cow. She is so good a friend to man, that, if there were no cows, man would have found it very difficult to live. The cow is useful to us in more than one way. She gives us milk to drink. It is a perfect food and we can live without any other food, if we drink her milk every day. From milk we get butter, ghee and other nourishing food. Sweets are also made from milk. The dung of the cow is dried and is used as fuel by the

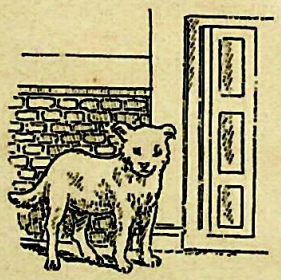
poorer people of our country. The dung is also a good manure for our fields. Boots and shoes are made from the hide of the cow. Her horns and hoofs are also used for various purposes.

3. The ox is a beast of burden. He draws our carts and ploughs our fields. His dung is also used as fuel and his hide is used to make our boots and shoes.



4. The horse is another friend of man. He is a noble animal. He is very gentle when he is kindly treated, and soon learns to obey his master. He carries our loads and draws our carriages. The best horses are used for riding. In some countries the horse ploughs the fields.

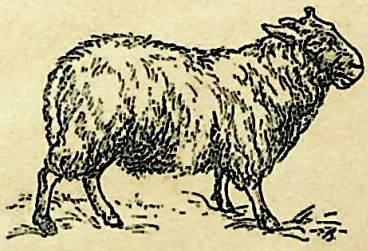
5. The dog is another helper of man. He keeps watch over our houses, when we are fast asleep at night. There are many kinds of dogs ; some are large and some small. They do a lot of jobs for us. There are some dogs who save the lives of drowning men ; there are some who are used to catch thieves, and there are others who are used in hunting. The dog is a very faithful animal and may be taught to perform many amusing tricks.



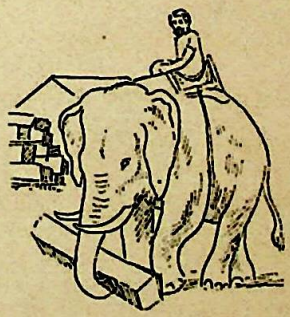
6. The cat kills mice that do a good deal of mischief in our homes. The cat is treated as a pet and children are very fond of her. The cat can see better at night than in the day-time.

7. The sheep is another useful animal. We get wool from it. Wool is the soft

fleecy covering which grows on the skin of a sheep. Woollen clothes are made from its fleece. These clothes keep us warm in winter.



8. Besides these, there are other animals that serve man in different ways. The ass, the buffalo, the elephant, the camel and a few other animals are also great friends of man. We should always be kind to our animal friends.



EXERCISES

1. **Write a paragraph on each of the following—**

   The cow. The horse. The dog.

2. **Frame sentences with—**

   Useful, *difficult*, *another*.

THE APE AND THE WEDGE

carpenter **creature** **companions**

1. Once a great temple was being built in Behar. A carpenter, who had partly sawn through a huge beam of wood, went away to dinner. He left a wedge in the beam

to prevent the two sawn parts from springing together. While the man was away, a party of monkeys came there. One of these, thinking to appear clever before his companions, said, "See me take the wedge out of this beam. It will give the carpenter more work."

2. Then he jumped down into the opening in the beam. He tugged away at the wedge until at last it came out. At the same moment the sections of the beam sprang together, and held the monkey fast until the poor creature died.

3. Those who make trouble for others often fall into it themselves.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Why did the carpenter use the wedge? What did the monkeys do? Why did the monkey pull the wedge? What was the result?

2. **Write the moral of the story.**

3. **Tell the story in your own words.**

4. **Fill in the gaps—**

(a) A great temple — being built.

(b) It will — the carpenter — work.

KEEP CLEAN

frequently **garment** **disgusting**

1. The greatest law of health is to keep clean. It does not mean that we should keep only our body clean. But it also means that we should keep our clothes clean and our houses and rooms clean.

2. There are millions of little holes all over our body. Unhealthy and impure things come out from our body through these holes. If we do not keep our body clean, dirt will choke them up. When these are choked up, we may suffer from many diseases.

3. Germs that cause illness love dirt. We should, therefore, wash and bathe every day. Soap removes dirt, and warm water kills germs. So we should frequently use soap and warm water to wash ourselves.

4. It is useless to wash the body every day and to put on dirty clothes on a clean body. Dirty clothes are dangerous. They very often bring on skin diseases. Our clothes are to be washed very frequently. Those which cannot be washed should be put in the sunshine. White clothes are the best; for, we can easily know when they are dirty. Do not put on a dirty garment, even if it does not show the dirt. Any clothes that give out bad smell are dangerous and disgusting.

5. Children are sometimes found with vermin in their hair. Kerosene oil will kill these insects and their eggs. After rubbing kerosene oil for a few minutes in the hair,

it is to be well washed with soap and warm water.

6. The hands should always be well washed before meals. The nails should be carefully cleaned. Dirty nails may contain deadly germs. Besides, dirty nails look very nasty.

7. The teeth are to be washed every morning and after every meal. The mouth is to be rinsed out before and after meals.

8. Our houses should be perfectly clean. If we keep our body and clothes clean, leaving our houses dirty, dirt will very soon gather on them. Remember the good old saying, 'Cleanliness is next to godliness'.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

What is the greatest law of health? How are the holes over our bodies choke up? How are dirty clothes dangerous?

2. **Turn into questions—**

(a) Germs love dirt. (b) Dirty nails look nasty.
(c) Dirt will choke them up.

REYNARD THE FOX

yonder	**adventure**	**distance**
dinner	**wonderful**	**strange**

1. Reynard the Fox lived with his family in an underground home not far from a rich villager's house.

2. One day, Mrs. Reynard said, "Darling, there is nothing for dinner today except a little rabbit. You must go and get us something for dinner. I should like to have a nice fat chicken."

3. "I will go at once," said Mr. Reynard, "and try to bring home something good. Cousin Slyfox was telling me, only yesterday, of some wonderful new fowls he had seen at the yonder house. So, put the pot on the fiire that it may be boiling by the time I come back." And off he went.

4. He took care to keep out of sight. When he came near the house, he laid himself as close to the ground as he could, while he kept a sharp look out for the fowls his cousin had told him about. After prowling round for some time, he caught sight

of two new strange looking birds, a peacock and a peahen, which were picking up some grain, a little distance away.

5. He was just going to make a spring, when the peacock suddenly spread its tail.

6. When Reynard saw what looked like a hundred eyes, all looking at him at once, he gave a yell of terror, and turning his tail, ran back home as fast as he could go.

7. He found Mrs. Reynard and the cubs looking out for him and the pot boiling fast.

8. "Cousin Slyfox may do as he likes," he added after he had told Mrs. Reynard his adventure. "But I can't go near a bird like that. How do I know there weren't teeth in his tail as well as eyes?"

EXERCISES

1. Say—

Where did Reynard live? What did Reynard found in the villager's house? Why did he run back?

2. **Tell the story in your own words.**

3. **Frame sentences with—**

as well as, a sharp look out, underground, yonder.

THE PROPHET OF ISLAM

religion	**prophet**	**commands**
accepted	**mosque**	**followers**

1. In the south-west of Asia there is a country called Arabia. The people of Arabia are known as the Arabs. The Arabs were a very bad people before the birth of the Prophet Mohammad the Praised. They had many gods. They used to kill men and offer them to the gods.

2. The Arabs were divided into many tribes. One of these tribes was the Quraish. Mohammad the Praised belonged to this tribe. His father was Abdullah, and his mother was Amena. His father died a little before his birth, and he lost his mother when he was only six years old. He did not know how to read and write; but he knew many things that others did not.

3. From his early life Mohammad used to go alone into a cave. There he thought about God. One day an angel appeared to him and taught him to pray to God.

4. The religion preached by Mohammad is called Islam. It is a very good religion. It teaches people that there is only one God, and that Mohammad is His Prophet. Man should fear no man. He should fear only God. He should love all men and injure no one. He should help the weak. He should be kind to the poor. He should not steal or tell lies. He should not have any evil thought. A true Muslim is he who obeys the commands of God and does no harm to any one.

5. Many people accepted this simple faith. But most of the Arabs called Mohammad a liar and a mad man. They did not wish to give up their evil ways. They desired to kill the Prophet.

They treated his followers very badly. But their faith in Islam was firm and they would not give it up even to save their lives.

6. One night the people of Mecca made a plan to kill the Prophet. So he left his house quietly and went to Medina. All the people of Medina came out to receive the great Prophet. The Flight of the Prophet from Mecca is called *Hijrat*. The Muslim year *Hijri* begins from this date.

7. The people of Mecca would not let the Muslims live in peace in Medina too. They raised a large army and went to fight the Muslims. They fought many battles, but in vain. Within ten years of the *Hijrat* all the people of Arabia accepted Islam.

8. In the eleventh year of the *Hijri*, Mohammad fell ill. When he knew that his end was near, he went to the mosque for the last time. After his usual prayers,

he said many good things to his followers. He died a peaceful death at the age of sixty-three.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

How were the Arabs before the birth of Hajrat Mohammad? Who were his parents? What is Islam and what is its teaching? What is *Hijrat*? What is *Hijri*?

2. **Write a paragraph on Hajrat Mohammad and his teachings.**

3. **Join together—**

(a) He knew many things. Other did not know those things.

(b) He should love all men. He should injure no one.

(c) They fought many battles. They could not win.

THE SLAVE BOY OF LAHORE

rumour	**dismiss**	**triumph**
opportunity	**message**	**courtiers**

1. A certain Indian farmer had a son named Melik Khas. His parents were so poor that they sold him as a slave to Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni. Melik Khas was an intelligent and good-looking boy. So he soon became dear to his master, the Sultan.

2. At this, all the nobles of the court grew jealous of him. They waited for an opportunity to disgrace him. It so happened that the slave boy fell asleep, one day, in his master's presence. The courtiers did not miss this opportunity and advised the Sultan to dismiss such a useless slave. Their royal master, however, took no notice of it.

3. One of the courtiers found that Melik Khas went secretly every day to a wooden

hut. He always kept the hut locked. The courtiers suspected him of worshipping a hidden idol. The rumour spread through the

court. It was suggested to the Sultan that he should pay a surprise visit to the house of Melik Khas, and ask him to show the hut.

4. The Sultan agreed. Melik Khas was very happy to see his master coming into his house. While he was showing him round, the royal visitor saw the little wooden hut. He wished to enter it. Melik Khas hesitated for a while; but seeing the scornful smiles of the courtiers, he opened the door. There lay a villager's shirt and scythe. The Sultan looked at his slave in astonishment.

5. "Sire," said Melik Khas, "I put on this shirt and take this scythe in my hand, every morning and evening, to remind me of my humble birth."

6. The Sultan was so moved by his humility that he soon made him an Omrah.

7. Once again his enemies started a rumour that the Sultan's favourite wanted to seize the throne. To find out the truth, the Sultan called him to his presence. But the young man only sent a message saying that he was engaged and

unable to see his master. This was held as a proof of his guilt. Following his courtiers' advice, Mahmud led his army against Melik Khas. In the battle, the Sultan's army was defeated and the Sultan himself was taken prisoner. Melik Khas marched in triumph to the palace, where he set his master once more on the throne and prostrated himself at his feet.

8. The Sultan was so touched by his devotion that he gave him the city of Lahore.

EXERCISES

1. Say—

Who was Melik Khas? Why were the nobles jealous of him? How did they try to harm him? Why did Melik Khas keep the hut closed? Why did the Sultan march against him? What was the result?

2. Make sentences with—

hidden, favourite, humble, remind, find out.

OUR KING AND QUEEN

majesties **practical** **ascend**
affection **proverbial** **favourite**

1. There was great joy all through the British Empire, when Their Majesties King

George VI. and Queen Elizabeth came to the throne.

2. King George VI. is the second son of our late King George V. Before he became King, we knew him as Albert, Duke of York. He was born on December 14, 1895.

3. King George was not robust in his younger days. But he did not hesitate to enter the Navy and join the last Great War.

He took an active part in the Battle of Jutland in 1916. He was then attached to the Royal Air Force and became a practical pilot. After the war he went to Trinity College, Cambridge.

4. On the death of King George V., on January 20, 1936, his eldest son, King Edward VIII. ascended the throne of England. But King Edward soon gave up his throne. That was a moment of bitter sorrow for his younger brother, our beloved King. But the thought of the welfare of his subjects has been uppermost in his heart. So with a sad heart he accepted the heavy task of ruling the largest Empire in the world.

5. On April 26, 1923, our King married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Strathmore of Scotland. Now we greet her as our beloved Queen Elizabeth. She has always been a real helpmate to her Royal Husband.

Clever and kind as she is, Her Majesty holds the affection of all her subjects. Her sweet smile has become proverbial.

6. Our King and Queen are always eager for the welfare of the Empire. Our King is a keen sportsman. Golf, tennis, cricket, football, polo and hunting are all his favourite sports.

7. Our good Queen never spares herself when there is anything to be done. She is the mother of two charming little daughters, Princesses Elizabeth and Rose. Princess Elizabeth is now heir to the throne.

8. Our gracious King and Queen always wish us well. May they live long with their near and dear ones!

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Who is George VI.? How did George VI. come to the throne?

2. **Make sentences with—**

charming, gave up, bitter, welfare.

CLIMBING A MOUNTAIN

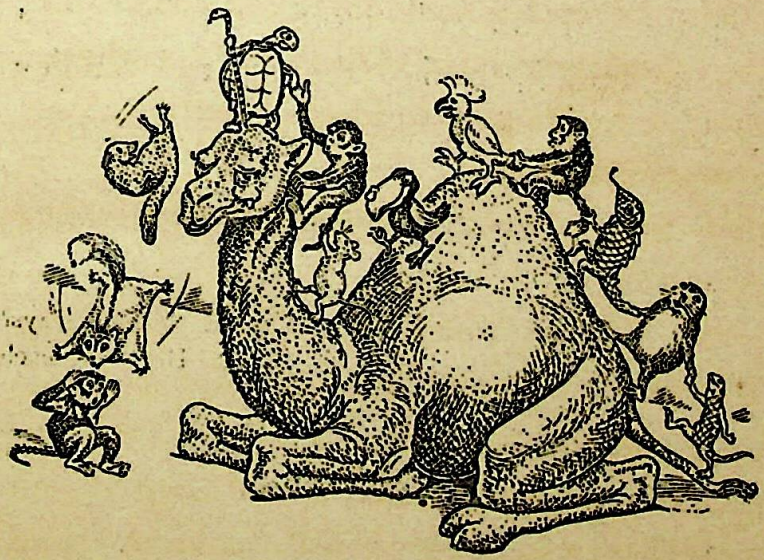
excursion	**tortoise**	**ascent**
chameleon	**splendid**	**squirrel**

1. Several of the Zoo animals were, one day, discussing how they should spend their summer holidays. No idea seemed to please everyone, until the oldest monkey suggested that they should go out for a climbing excursion.

2. "That would be fine," said the tortoise, "and we have a splendid mountain quite close at hand. Let us spend our holiday on the Camel. I will conduct you myself, if you like. I will make a good guide, for I am known to be steady, even if some animals do think me rather slow."

3. The others were all willing, and a tour to the Camel Mountain was soon voted

to be the best holiday. Here you have a picture of them as they were making their first ascent. It was a long, difficult climb by way of the Tail footpath to the Hump, and more than once the chameleon nearly changed his mind and turned back.



4. The cockatoo, you see, has just landed safely at the top of the Hump, and is looking doubtfully at the still steeper path which he sees in front of him.

5. The tortoise stands on the Forehead Peak to give a hand to each animal, as, one by one, they reach the summit. The youngest of the monkeys is looking rather surprised to find himself safely landed after a daring leap from the Nose of the Camel, but he will be still more surprised in a minute, I think, to find the squirrel landing on his head.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

How did the animals want to spend their holidays? What mountain did they want to climb? How did each of the animals climb?

2. **Make sentences with—**

conduct, hand and *guide* used as verbs.

3. **Turn into negative—**

(a) I will conduct you.
(b) Let us spend our holiday.
(c) They reach the summit.

SIR GURUDAS BANERJEE

diligence	**lawyer**	**glorious**
permission	**brilliant**	**intelligent**

1. Sir Gurudas Banerjee was one of the greatest men of our country. Gurudas came of a poor family. But by honesty and diligence he won great fame and fortune.

2. Gurudas received his early education in the Hare School, Calcutta. From his early boyhood Gurudas was fond of reading. He had a wonderful memory. His career at college was as brilliant as it had been at school. He was always the first boy of his class and stood first in all his examinations.

3. His mother was very wise and intelligent. Gurudas had the greatest love and respect for his widowed mother. She had always been careful about the education of her son. He owed the purity of his character and his greatness to his mother.

4. After finishing his college education, Gurudas became a professor of Mathematics in the Presidency College. One day he found several students stealing out of the room without permission. Next day, he sent for them to his room. They were frightened lest he should punish them. But he simply said, "You ought to be ashamed of your conduct. Mother India expects much of you." Some of the students, who were thus rebuked, became great men in their after life.

5. Gurudas then studied law and became a great lawyer. He was made a judge of the High Court of Calcutta. He was the first Indian who became Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

6. Sir Gurudas had a great sense of duty. On one occasion, one of his sons was attacked with cholera. But he did not absent himself from the Court. When he came home after his day's work, he found his son dying.

7. Sir Gurudas was very simple in his habit. He always tried to do good to others. His life shows what a poor boy, with a will, can do to carve out a glorious future for himself.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Where did Sir Gurudas receive his early education? How was his mother? What was Sir Gurudas?

2. **Give an instance of Gurudas's dutifulness.**

3. **Make adjectives from—**

diligence and *memory*.

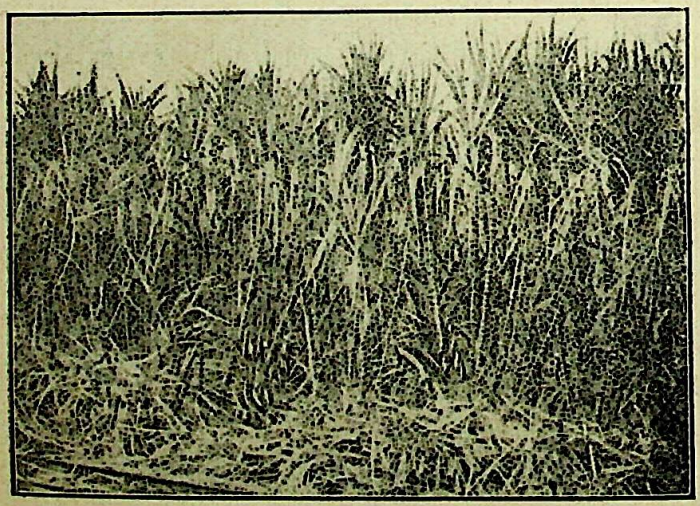
4. **Make nouns from—**

brilliant and *intelligent*.

SUGAR

pieces	**juice**	**liquid**
crystals	**charcoal**	**quantities**

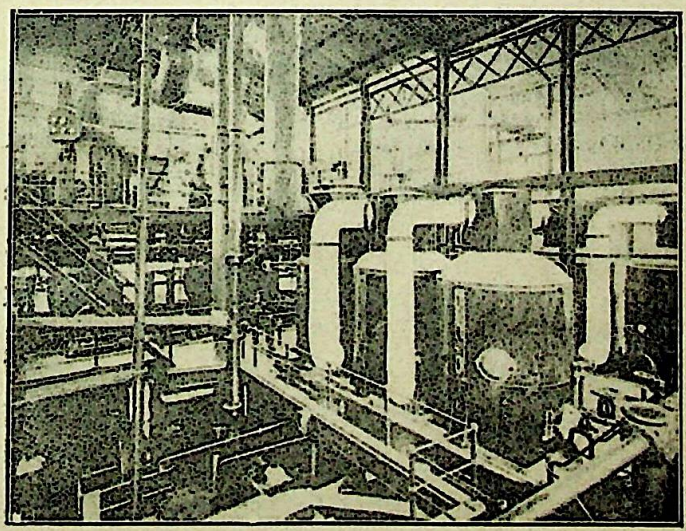
1. All of us eat sugar every day. Sweets are made with sugar. All girls and boys are very fond of sweet things. Whenever they can lay hands upon a pice or two,



they run to the sweet-seller's shop. Not only children, but many animals too are very fond of sweets. Just offer a horse or a cow a lump of sugar or a piece of

sugar-cane. The horse or the cow will eat it up at once.

2. We get sugar from sugar-cane. We sometimes chew pieces of sugar-cane. This plant grows in hot countries and thrives best in damp soil.



Sugar Factory

3. We get sugar by pressing out the juice of the full grown sugar-cane. The juice runs into a large tank where it is heated. A little lime is put into it to make the juice clearer.

4. The clear liquid is then poured into big copper pans, and heated again and again. Heat makes the liquid thick. When it cools down, crystals of sugar are formed. These crystals are dark and dirty. Lime, alum, charcoal and other things are used in order to make them fit for use.

5. In England and in America sugar is also obtained, in great quantities, from a plant called the sugar beet. It is a small plant with a long white root. Sugar is obtained by pressing out the juice from the root of the sugar beet.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

How do we get sugar? How is sugar purified? What is sugar beet?

2. **Turn into questions—**

(a) Heat makes the liquid thick.
(b) It cools down.
(c) This plant grows in hot countries.

3. **Write a paragraph on sugar.**

CHEAP POSTAGE

messengers **shilling** **envelope**

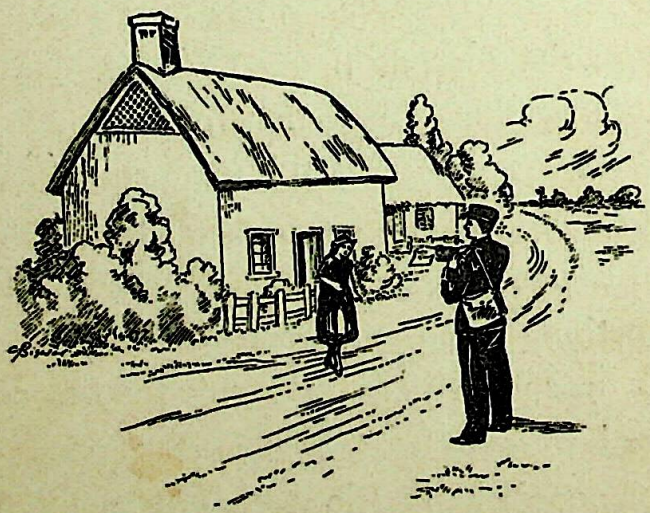
1. We receive many letters from our friends and relatives during the year. We also write a lot to them. We see postmen so often that we do not wonder how letters are carried to us at such a small cost.

2. In ancient days, special messengers carried letters for long distances. They sometimes went on horse-back. But that was a costly affair and only the rich could afford to send messages in that way. So poor people had to do without letters.

3. The present system of cheap postage was introduced by the English. In England also, there was no such system of cheap postage even a hundred years ago. Here

I will tell you the story of how the cheap postage came in.

4. Now, we put a stamp on each letter before we send it, and that pays for it. But, at that time, the letter was sometimes paid for by the person to whom it was sent.



5. One day a gentleman, named Rowland Hill, was walking past a house in the North of England. He saw a postman take a letter up to the door. A young

girl came out to receive it. She turned it over and over in her hand. The price of the postage was a shilling. She said, she had no money to pay for the letter. The postman put it back into his bag, and turned away from the house.

6. Rowland Hill was a kind-hearted man. He paid the shilling and the postman handed the letter to the girl. As soon as the postman had gone, the girl told Hill that the letter had come from her brother. It contained a bare sheet of paper inside. When she got a letter with certain signs on the envelope, she knew that it was her brother's letter and that he was well.

7. This made Rowland Hill think how much better it would be, if letters could be sent at less cost. The poor, as well as the rich, would then be able to hear more often from their friends and relatives.

8. So he thought and thought, and, with the help of government, started cheap postage. We should thank Rowland Hill for doing a great service to us.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

How were letters sent in ancient times? Who was Rowland Hill? What induced him to introduce cheap postage?

2. **Tell the story of Rowland Hill and the girl.**

3. **Fill in the gaps—**

(a) She said, she — no money.

(b) He turned away — the house.

HOW BIMAL GOT FATHER'S LETTER

business **address** **different**

1. Bimal's father, Mr. Ganguli, went away from home. He went to Calcutta on some business.

2. Mr. Ganguli wanted to tell the news to Bimal. He thought he would send Bimal a letter. He took letter paper and wrote all the news on it.

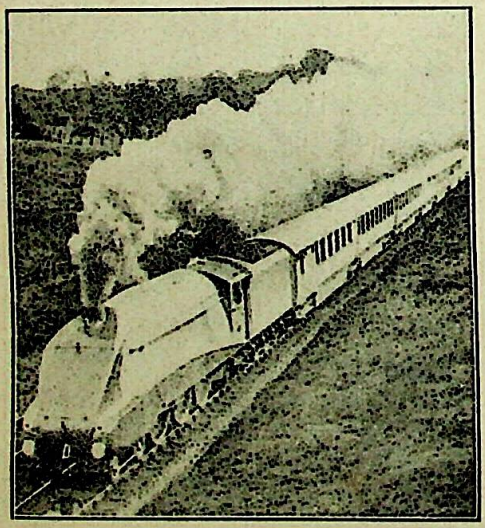
3. He then put the letter into an envelope. He wrote the name and address of Bimal clearly on it. He put a postage stamp on the envelope.

4. Mr. Ganguli walked down the street. On a corner of the street he found a round red letter box. He dropped the letter into it.

5. Soon a postman came up the street. He took all the letters from the box. He went with them to a post-office near by. He gave the letters to the clerk of the post-office.

6. The clerk stamped the letters and put them into a bag. He then sealed the bag. This he called the mail bag.

7. A postman put the mail bag in a van. The van, with other bags, took the bag to the railway station. The postman also went in the van. He put the bags into a railway train. They called the train, which carried the mail bags, a mail train. The clerk in the mail train sorted the letters. He put them into different bags meant for different places.



8. The mail train went to a station close to the town where Bimal lived.

A postman came from the post-office of that town. He took the bag meant for the place. He put it into another van. The van drove to the post-office.

9. The clerk took the letters out of the bag. He gave some letters to a postman.

10. The postman went up the street. He knocked at the door of Bimal's house. Bimal opened the door. The postman gave a letter to Bimal.

11. Oh, how glad Bimal was! He showed the envelope to his mother, brothers and sisters.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Where did Bimal's father post the letter? How was the letter carried to Bimal?

2. **Write a paragraph on the postal system.**

3. **Turn into negative—**

(a) He went up the street.
(b) He knocked at the door.
(c) He put it into another van.

A LETTER FROM CALCUTTA

steamer	**smooth**	**immense**
vessels	**quarters**	**memorial**

Bimal tore open the envelope. He found that the letter was addressed to him, but it was not written to him alone. It was meant for all his brothers and sisters. Father wrote as follows—

My Dear Children,

I am writing this letter in Calcutta, the largest city of India. I shall give you an idea of the great city. But let me first tell you about my travels so far.

The train in which I left our town took me to Narainganj, a famous river port in East Bengal. At once I went on board the steamer which was to take me to Goalundo, another river port on the Padma. The mighty Padma was smooth, and the sun was shining brightly upon its waters.

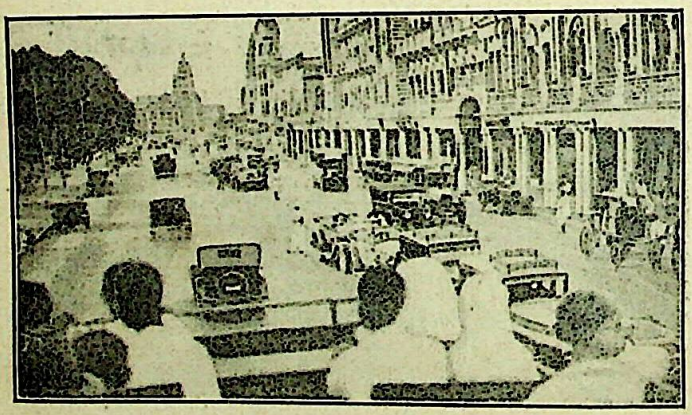
The steamer sailed right up to the railway station. I had something to eat at Goalundo and then took my place in the train. Soon we were speeding towards Calcutta, the chief city of Bengal.

On we went, past many fields, villages and small towns, until at last we reached Calcutta early the next morning.

Calcutta stands on the river Hughli. It was for many years the capital of India. It is a city of palaces. All around the city you will find big and stately buildings. Calcutta has an immense trade. Big sea-going vessels from all countries of the world sail on the Hughli. Great stores of corn, rice, jute, tobacco, tea and a score of other things are daily sent in those ships to all parts of the globe.

The centre of Calcutta is the Maidan, a great open space beside the broad river. On its eastern side stand Chowranghee

and the European quarters. The streets are wide. Large buildings and princely houses stand on the eastern side of Chowranghee. On the western side of the

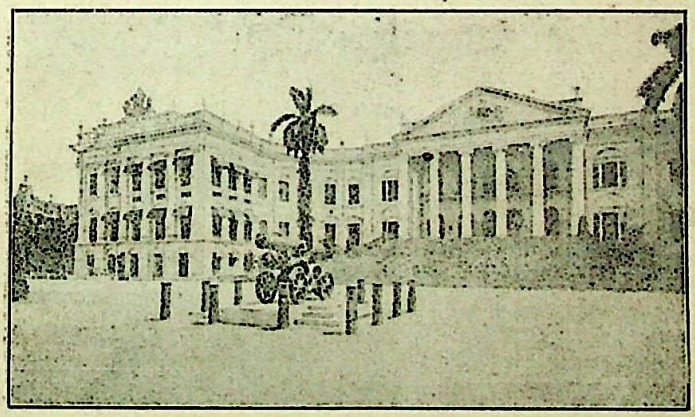


Chowranghee

Maidan stands Fort William. In the centre of the Maidan you will find the beautiful building in memory of Queen Victoria. This building is called the Victoria Memorial.

At one end of the Maidan stands the stately house of the Governor of Bengal. Near it is the High Court. There are many

fine buildings of merchants, bankers and officials round about the Governor's house. At the other end of the Maidan you will find the Zoo. There is a large number of birds and beasts in the Zoo.



Governor's House

There are two big bridges over the river Hughli,—one is the Howrah Bridge and the other is the Bally Bridge. Across the Howrah Bridge is the Howrah Station. It is a large railway station and from it you can go to all parts of India. Near the Bally Bridge

stands Dakshineswar where the great saint Ramkrishna Paramhansa once lived. Many travellers from foreign countries come here to show their respects for the great saint.

When I next come to Calcutta I shall take all of you with me. You will then know for yourselves what a grand city Calcutta is. Now I must close this very long letter.

Good bye, dears. I shall soon be with you. Best love to you all.

Your loving
Father

EXERCISES

1. Say—

How will you go to Calcutta from Narainganj? Where is the Maidan? Where is Fort William? Why is Dakshineswar famous?

2. Write two paragraphs on Calcutta.

3. Turn into questions—

(a) Calcutta stands on the river Hughli.
(b) On we went.
(c) We reached Calcutta.

cricket **organ**

Ajmal. Hallo Bijoy! It is half past five. Are you still at your books?

Bijoy. Yes, I am preparing for the examination.

Ajmal. But it is time to play. Come along, let us go to the play-ground.

Bijoy. I can't waste my time in playing now. I ought to work hard for the examination.

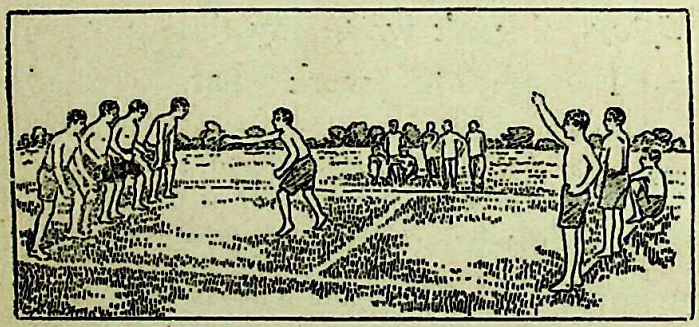
Ajmal. Playing in the evening is waste of time! This is no wasting, my dear friend. You know that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy'. If you work all the time at your books, your health will soon break down. What game do you play at school?

Bijoy. Well, we do some drill there. But it seems very dull. I find no joy in it. I like games better than drill or anything else.

Ajmal. Then why don't you take part in games at school?

Bijoy. We have no play-ground in our school. We have to go a long way off to play football or cricket.

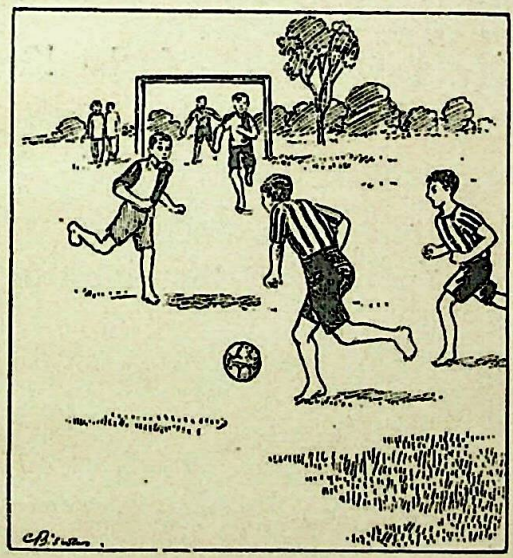
Ajmal. I found some boys playing *ha-du-du* near your house. You may go and play with them.



Bijoy. But I don't like these country games.

Ajmal. Why? These are as good as football or cricket, and perhaps better, for no money is required in these games. We play all games for improving our health and keeping us fit. These country games are simple and good for all the organs of our body.

Bijoy. Do you think so? Then I will go and play with the boys there.



Ajmal. Thank you. Come along, we shall go together.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Why Bijoy did not go to play? What games did he play at school? What games should we play? Why should we play games?

2. **Write the conversation in your own words.**

3. **Explain—**

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

A KING INDEED

disgusted **foiled** **chariot**

1. You have heard of the Kauravas and the Pandavas and the fierce battle that was fought between them in the field of Kurukshetra. The Pandavas won the battle and Yudhisthira, the eldest of them,

was crowned king of Hastinapura. But the Pandavas were soon disgusted with the kingdom, for which they had shed so much

blood of their relatives. So they had left it in charge of Parikshita, the grandson of Arjuna, and went towards the Himalayas.

2. As they were going up the highest mountain, the gallant Pandavas and Draupadi fell one after another, till at last only Yudhisthira remained. He now toiled on, followed by a stray dog.

3. Suddenly there appeared a bright spot in the sky. It drew nearer and nearer. Yudhisthira saw Indra, the king of gods in a golden chariot. He came to him and said, "Just and valiant king! I am Indra, and I come to carry you to the heaven."

4. Yudhisthira replied with sorrow, "Oh king of gods! I would not go without my brothers and Draupadi."

5. "They await you," replied Indra, and joy filled the old man's heart. He prepared to mount the chariot, but stood aside to let the dog enter first.

6. "No," cried Indra. "I came to fetch a hero, not a dog. A dog is unclean. It cannot go to heaven."

"Then," said Yudhishthira, "I cannot come with you either. I cannot leave behind a creature that has followed me in my sorrow and loneliness. As he is despised and friendless, I must protect him. It is the duty of a king."

7. In vain did Indra argue. On the one hand was celestial happiness with his brothers and wife, on the other earthly misery with the dog.

8. Yudhishthira only replied that in heaven itself he could not be at rest, if he left this helpless dog behind.

9. Nothing could move him. Then as he turned away from Indra, he saw a shining youth where the dog had stood. Dharma, the king of Virtue, had put on the likeness of the unclean animal to test his kingship.

10. Then the king, who would resign his crown, heaven and happiness, but never give up a follower, consented to enter the chariot of the stars.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Who was Yudhisthira? Why did he go towards the Himalayas? What became of the other Pandavas? Who accompanied him? What did he say to Indra?

2. **Tell the story of the Kauravas and the Pandavas in your own vernacular.**

3. **Fill in the gaps—**

(a) The Pandavas were disgusted—the kingdom.

(b) They left it in charge—Parikshita.

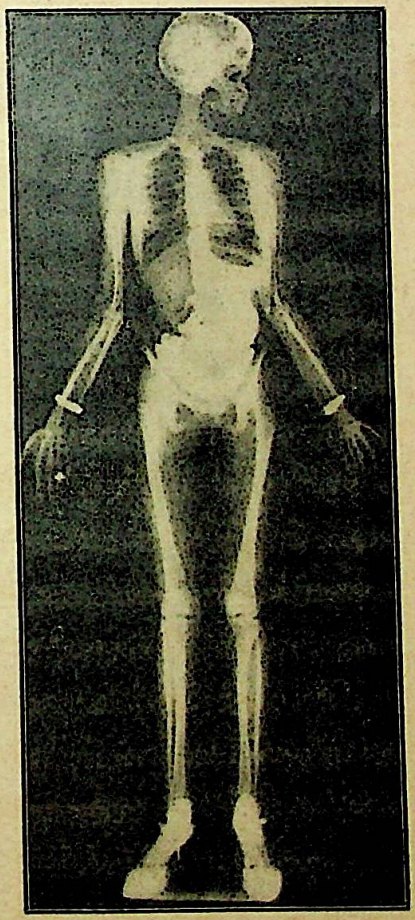
THE INVISIBLE RAYS

scientist	**laboratory**	**substance**
penetrate	**discovery**	**photographs**

1. In 1895 Professor Rontgen, a great German scientist, was making some experiments in his laboratory. He had an electric tube which he wrapped up in a piece of black paper, so that no light could be seen from it. He had a piece of cardboard near him. It was covered with some yellow substance. Rontgen noticed that the cardboard was glowing very brightly. He could at once know that some rays from the tube penetrated the black paper and caused the yellow substance to glow so brightly. Thus the wonderful X-rays had been discovered.

2. Professor Rontgen soon found that the rays would penetrate flesh as well as black paper. The cardboard, coated with the yellow substance, was found to show the bones through the flesh, when held behind the hand.

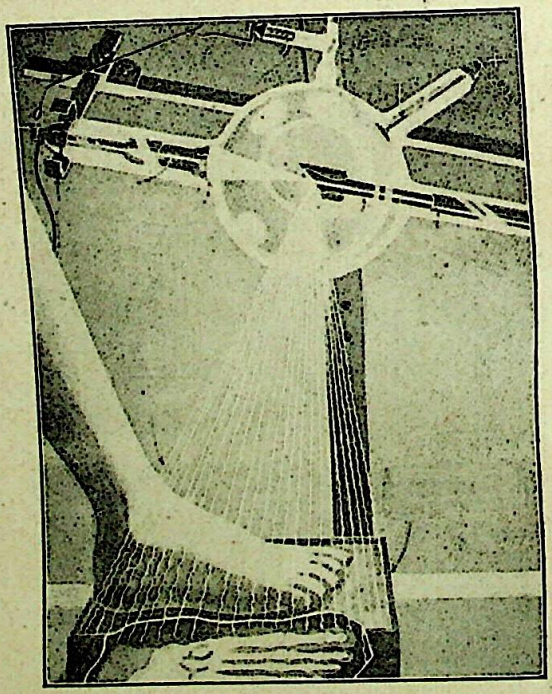
3. The news of this wonderful discovery was sent to all parts of the world. Scientists began to take photographs of the bones in the human body.



X-ray photograph of a human body

4. The discovery of the X-rays has done a lot of good to us. It is now possible to detect a swallowed coin in our stomach or a pin or a needle buried in the flesh. We can now see exactly how a bone is broken, by passing a beam of these new rays through the body.

5. Today every hospital is equipped with an X-ray outfit. Many big factories have an X-ray 'doctor', who can examine



Human foot X-rayed

a machine with the rays as doctors examine the human body. Machines which might cause great damage can be made to stand

the searching test of the X-rays and put right in time.

6. The X-rays themselves are invisible. Their presence can only be known by means of substances that may glow.

7. The greatest care must be taken when using the rays. They can produce very bad effects upon the skin and the flesh. Many scientists, knowing nothing of the dangers, used the rays too freely, and several of them have since lost their lives.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Who discovered the X-rays? How has the discovery done a lot of good to us? How are the X-rays?

2. **Write a paragraph on the X-rays.**

3. **Make sentences with—**

human, since, coat, piece.

ALI BABA

PART I

measure **anxious** **treasure**

1. In a town in Persia there lived a poor man called Ali Baba. His elder brother, Cassim, was a very rich man. He lived in a big house, while Ali lived in a poor hut. Ali used to earn his bread by cutting wood in a forest and selling it in the town.

2. One day Ali went to the forest to cut down a tree that grew by the side of a rock. While he was at work, he saw a band of horsemen coming towards him. He thought they were robbers. He at once climbed up the tree and hid himself among the branches.

3. The horsemen came to the rock and Ali Baba counted forty of them. They had many bags full of gold and silver with them. Ali Baba was now certain that they were

thieves. The captain of the band called out, "Open Sesame". At once a door in the rock opened. They all went in and the door shut. After some time the door of the rock opened

and they came out. The captain said, "Shut Sesame," and the door closed by itself. The thieves then rode away.

4. Ali Baba saw all these from the tree. When the thieves were no longer to be seen, Ali Baba came down. He went near the rock and called out, "Open Sesame".

The door flew open and he went in. Lo! the cave was stored with sacks of gold and silver. Ali Baba seized as many sacks of gold as he could carry. Then he came out and said, "Shut Sesame," and the door closed behind him.

5. Ali Baba came home with the sacks and told his wife the whole story. She was full of joy at their good fortune. She said, "We must measure the gold. I shall run to my sister and get a measure from her." So saying she went to Cassim's wife for a measure. But Cassim's wife was anxious to know what her poor sister would do with it. So she put some wax at the bottom of the measure. When it was returned, she found a piece of gold sticking to its bottom. She was greatly surprised and told everything to Cassim.

6. Now, Cassim was a greedy fellow. He at once went to Ali Baba and said, "Well,

Ali, how have you found so much gold that you had to measure it? I am your brother and you must tell me everything." Ali told his brother about the secret cave in the rock and the way of opening and shutting the door of the cave.

7. Cassim thought of carrying away all the treasure before Ali could get another share of it. He, therefore, drove his ten mules to the rock and shouted, "Open Sesame". The door opened and he got into the cave. Cassim was beside himself with joy to find heaps of gold and silver and jewels. He took as many sacks as he could and wanted to come out. But the gold and silver made him forget the right words that opened the door. In the meantime, the thieves came in and killed him.

8. Cassim's wife sat waiting for him the whole night, but he did not come. In the morning she went to Ali Baba and told him

everything. Ali Baba at once went to the cave and was filled with sorrow to find the dead body of his brother. He carried it home and had it decently buried. He then took his widowed sister-in-law to live with him. With her came a very clever servant-girl named Morgiana.

EXERCISES

1. Say—

How did Ali Baba find the wealth of the thieves? Who was Cassim? What did he do?

2. Turn into questions—

(a) He took it home.
(b) He drove his mules.
(c) The door opened.

———

ALI BABA

PART II

quietly **foreign** **mischief**

1. The forty thieves were surprised to find Cassim's body taken away from the cave. "There is another man who knows our secret," said the captain, "and we must kill him, or he will carry away all our riches."

2. The thieves went to the town in disguise. They came to learn that a man slain by a sword had been buried by Ali Baba. "We must quietly get into the house of this Ali Baba," said the captain to his men, "and kill everybody there."

3. The captain bought forty big jars which were used at that time in Persia to keep oil in. He then made a thief get into each of the jars and covered them up, leaving a little space for air. He filled one jar with oil, in case he should be called upon

to show what he carried. He then placed them on mules, and started for the town.

4. In the evening the captain came to Ali Baba's house and said to him, "I am a foreign merchant. I come from a great distance with some oil to sell in the market. It is already dark, and I do not know where to stop for the night."

5. Ali could not know the captain in disguise. He welcomed the guest and invited him to dinner. He ordered his servants to look after the mules and put the jars in the yard. Morgiana was sent to cook a good dinner for the guest.

6. Morgiana wanted some oil. She went to get it from one of the jars in the yard. When she came near a jar, the thief in it thought that she was the captain. So he whispered, "Is it time?" Morgiana was greatly surprised, but at once she understood that some mischief was meant

against her master. She promptly replied, "No, not yet." She was asked the same question as she went to each of the other jars, and gave the same reply until she went to the jar filled with oil.

7. Morgiana boiled every drop of oil she found in the jar in a big kettle. She

then went back to the yard. She poured enough oil into each of the jars to kill the thief within. Soon afterwards the captain came to call his men out. But what was his horror when he found them all dead! He at once fled from the house to save himself.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Who was Morgiana? How did she find out the thieves? How did she kill them?

2. **Tell the story in your own words.**

3. **Turn into negative—**

(a) Is it time?

(b) She promptly replied.

POEMS

GOOD LITTLE BOYS SHOULD NEVER SAY

gentleman **never**

Good little boys should never say
'I will' and 'Give me these.'
Oh, no! that never is the way,
But 'Mother, if you please.'

And 'If you please' to sister Anne
Good boys to say are ready:
And 'Yes, sir,' to a gentleman,
And 'Yes, ma'am,' to a lady.

A CHILD'S WISH

breeze **foreign** **beyond**

I often sit and wish that I
Could be a kite up in the sky,
And ride upon the breeze, and go
Whatever way it chanced to blow;
Then I could look beyond the town,
And see the river winding down,
And follow all the ships that sail,
Like me, before the merry gale,
Until at last with them I came
To some place with a foreign name.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

   What does the child wish? Why does he wish so?

2. **Recite the poem.**

THE JOLLIEST GAME

balloon **favourite**

The jolliest game
For a girl or boy
Is to fly a balloon,
It's only favourite toy.

A long string you tie
To its own little thread,
It will fly in the air
High up over your head.

It is such good fun
To run right down the hill;
You lose all your breath,
And you have to sit still.

And once I ran down,
Oh, it is hard to say,
The wind blew so hard
My balloon flew away!

—*E. M. Siddons*

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

   What is the jolliest game? What is good fun?

2. **Recite the poem.**

LITTLE KIDS

guide **kiddies**

Little kids you call us
As we are at play,
You were little children
Just the other day.

But tomorrow nears us:
Soon we, too, shall stand
Men and women rulers
Of the sea and land.

Little kids at playtime,
But at home or school
Think about our future;
Make us fit to rule.

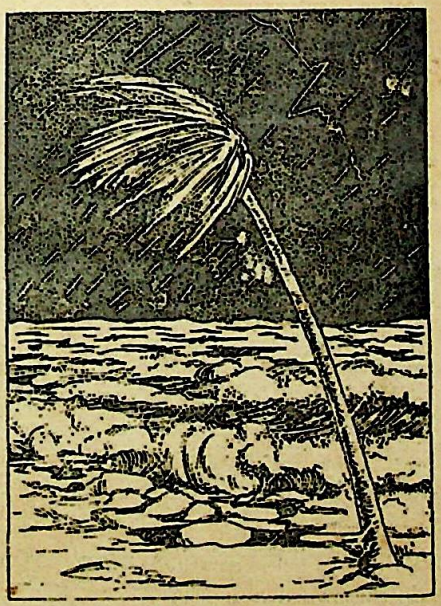
Guide us wisely onward:
Teach us what is true;
Though we are but kiddies
We are watching you!

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox*

LITTLE RAINDROPS

window **naughty**

Ah, where do you come from,
You little drops of rain,
Pitter-patter, pitter-patter,
Down the window-pane?



They won't let me walk,
They won't let me play,
And they won't let me go
Out of doors at all today.

They put away my playthings
Because I broke them all,
And then they locked up all my bricks,
And took away my ball.

Tell me, little raindrops,
Is that the way you play,
Pitter-patter, pitter-patter,
All the rainy day?

They say I'm very naughty,
But I've nothing else to do,
But sit here at the window;
I should like to play with you.

The little raindrops cannot speak,
But pitter-patter pat
Means "We can play on this side:
Why can't you play on that?"

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

What do the raindrops do? How do the raindrops play? What do the raindrops say?

2. **Recite the poem.**

3. **Make sentences with—**

out of doors, at all, lock up, take away.

LOST PLAYMATE

afternoon **sunny** **weather**

All in the pleasant afternoon
I saw a pretty baby moon,
And oh! I loved its silver shine;
It was a little friend of mine.

Through rainy days and sunny weather
I thought we two should grow together;
But then, alas! I did not know
How fast a little moon can grow.

And now when I go out to play
I cannot find the moon all day;
But she has grown so big and bright,
They let her keep awake all night.

Though I may not sit up to see,
In bed she comes and smiles at me;
But oh! I miss the little moon
Who played there in the afternoon.

—*Abbie Farwell Brown*

EXERCISES

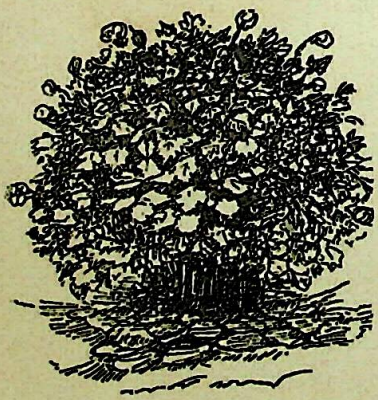
1. Say—
How is the moon a friend of the child? Why cannot the child play with the moon now?

2. Recite the poem.

COTTON-TREE

thread **pulp**

Sing, well fare the cotton-tree!
Bravely may it grow,
Bearing in its seeded pod
Cotton white as snow!



Spin the cotton into thread;
Weave it in the loom;
Wear it now, thou little child,
In thy happy home.

Thou hast worn it well and long;
Are its uses past?
No; this well-worn cotton thing
Is a book at last.

Sort and grind to pulp the rags;
Weave the paper fair;
Now it only waits for word
To be printed there.

Words from God to man sent down
May those pages show;
Sing, well fare the cotton-tree!
Bravely may it grow!

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

What shall we do with the cotton? How is a cloth changed into a book?

2. **Frame sentences with—**

fare, bravely, grind.

ALL TICKETS READY

refreshment **arrange**

Come, get your tickets ready, please
'Tis almost time to go;
One full, five halves, all first returns,
We're safe, though rather slow.

Your heavy things have gone before,
You haven't got to change,
And every time we make a stop,
Refreshments I'll arrange.

Full steam is up, the whistle sounds,
Sit tight, and take your ease.
Mind, when we're moving don't lean out,
All tickets ready, please.

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**

Why should we get our tickets ready? How many tickets shall we purchase?

2. **Recite the poem.**

3. **Write the poem in prose.**

ONCE A TRAP WAS BAITED

sneeze **nibble** **seize**

Once a trap was baited,
With a piece of cheese;
It smelt and so strong to mousie,
It almost made him sneeze.
An old mouse said, "There's danger;
Be careful where you go."
"Nonsense," replied the other;
"I don't believe you know.'

So he walked in boldly,
No one was in sight:
First he took a nibble,
Then he took a bite.
Close the trap together
Snapped, as quick as wink,
Catching little mousie there,
Because he "didn't think".

Once a little robin
Stood outside the door;
He wanted to go inside,
And hop upon the floor.
"No, no," said the mother,
"You must stay with me,
Little birds are safest
Sitting in a tree."

"I don't care," said robin,
And gave his tail a fling;
"I believe you old folks
Don't know everything."
He went; but pussy seized him,
Before he'd time to blink,
"Oh," he cried, "I'm sorry!
But I didn't think."

Now, my little children,
Learn from this my song,
Young folks are not always right,
Nor old folks always wrong.
Don't suppose you know more
Than anybody knows;
For there's often danger
Where no danger shows.

GOD IS IN HEAVEN

wrong **wear**

God is in heaven, can He see
When I am doing wrong?
Yes, that He can,—He looks at thee
All day, and all night long.

God is in heaven,— could He know,
Or is He good to me?
Yes, all thou hast to eat or wear,
'Tis God That gives it thee.

—*Anon*

EXERCISES

1. **Say—**
Can God see what we do? How is God good to me?
2. **Give the idea of the poem in your own words.**

NIGHT

wonder **distant**

The sun that shines all day so bright,
I wonder where he goes at night,
He sinks behind a distant hill
And all the world grows dark and still;
And then I go to bed and sleep
Until the day begins to peep.
And when my eyes unclose I see
The sun is shining down on me.

While we are fast asleep in bed,
The sun must go, I've heard it said,
To other countries far away,
To make them warm and bright and gay.
I do not know—but hope the sun,
When all his nightly work is done,
Will not forget to come again
And wake me through the window-pane.

—*Anon*

Iswari Prasad Upadhyay
Gurtha Thakur bari
Road
Mowprem

Shundy prashad

Dhundi prashad

Shilang

THE DAILY HINDIMILA

ILY ENJOYING MONOPOLY IN THE PUNJAB, N. W. & F. PROVINCE, SIN

४] शनिवार ५ श्रावण २००२

सम्मेलन दूसरे दौर में—

ात्रों का हल निकल आया

अधिकार—नष्ट न किया जायगा

यटर का
आज रात
के अपने
र्चिल और
में मुख्य
और तीनों
कर रहे
बातें हल
श मन्त्री
आज रात
दिया जा
आज की

निश्चय है कि प्रधान ट्रूमैन और मि० चर्चिल इस बात का अवश्य फैसला करेंगे कि किसी प्रगतिशील राष्ट्रीय जर्मन पार्टी को बनने न दिया जाय। परन्तु रूसी अपने प्रदेश में राजनीतिक पार्टियों को छुट्टी दे रहे हैं। जो कुछ भी हो त्रिनायक सम्मेलन के एजेण्डे का मुख्य विषय जर्मनी ही है।

जर्मनी के बारे में अब तक बृटेन और अमरीका की नीति रूस से बहुत भिन्न थी। अमरीका का ख्याल है कि जर्मन दस्तकारी को नष्ट न किया जाये

बृटेश सरकार जिन्ना

एक तरह से मि० जिन्

श्री राजगोपाला

नई दिल्ली २० जुलाई—सा
इण्डिया क्लब में कल भाषण करते
श्री राजगोपालाचार्य ने इस बात
खण्डन किया कि लार्ड वेवल या बृ
सरकार ने जिन्ना के दावे को अस्वी
कार कर दिया था। उस के विप
उन्हों ने उस दावे को मान लिया

सभापति सर फ्रेडरिक
कहा कि संयुक्त साम्राज्य के
चाहते थे कि भारत में सम
जाए। शिमला सम्मेलन में